

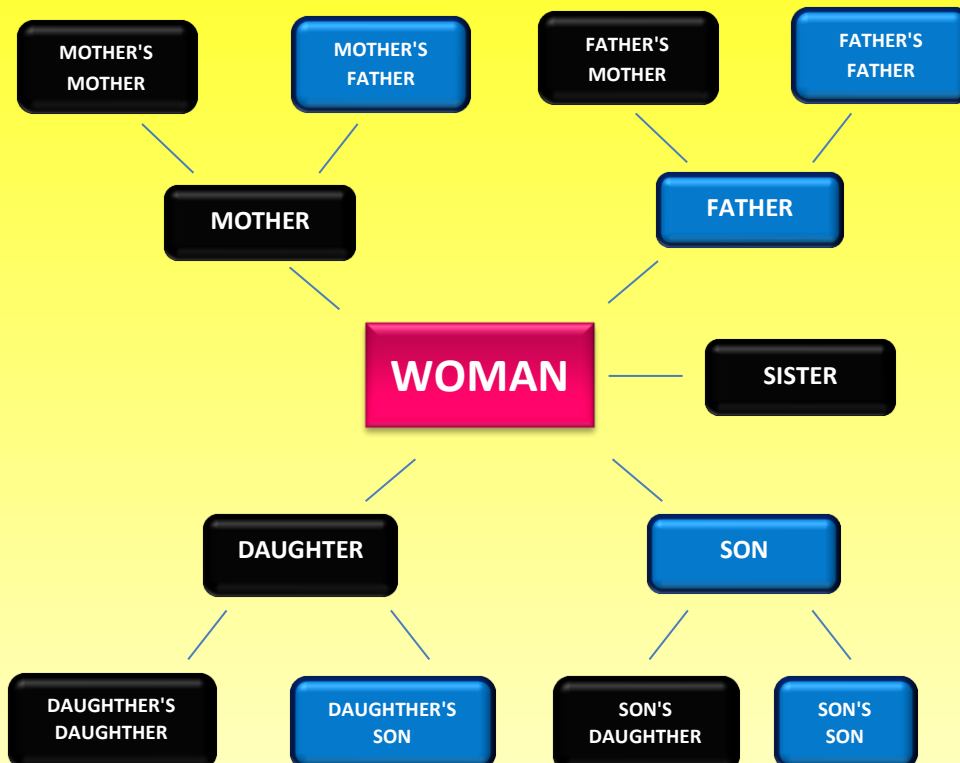
Inside the Daf

If a man *divorced* his wife, he would not be allowed to marry some of her relatives according to the Torah itself. Since *חליצה* (shoe-removal ceremony) allows a man to separate from his dead brother's widow and not marry her, it is similar to a divorce. For this reason, the Rabbis ruled that he may not marry the relatives he would not be able to marry after a divorce.

Relatives a Husband May not Marry

According to Torah law, after divorcing his wife, a man may not marry his ex-wife's relatives (in the black boxes)

According to Rabbinic law, a man may not marry these same relatives after performing *חליצה*



After a woman has performed *חליצה*, she may not marry her *ש'בם* (husband's brother's) relatives, either. She may not marry his brother, brother's son, father, father's father, son and son's son.

WORD OF THE DAY:

הִיָּתָה
"IT WAS"

Who Inherits?

When a man dies without children and his brother performs **יבום** (levirate marriage) with his widow, the brother "replaces" the dead man.

For example, **תנא קמא** rules that the brother takes possession of all the dead brother's property. On the other hand, **רבא יהודה** says that if the brothers' father is still alive, he gets the dead brother's property.

According to **עולא**, **רבא יהודה**'s reason is based on the Torah comparing the brother who performs **יבום** to a firstborn son (see **דברים כה, טו**, Deut. 25,16). Just like a firstborn's inheritance belongs to



his father while the father is alive, so too the inheritance of the brother who performed **יבום** belongs to his father while his father is still alive.

This debate is only if the brother performs **יבום**. If the brother performed **חליצה** he would not get all of his brother's property, but would share the property equally with his other brothers.



Did You Know...

When one brings a sacrifice to atone for a sin, the **כהנים** eat the sacrifice, and the person who sinned is atoned for.

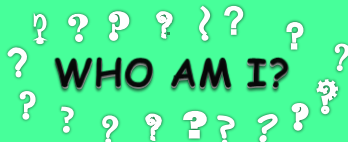
A Moment

Unfortunately, the sight had become all too familiar at *bar mitzvah* celebrations. Boys would push each other aside and jockey around the food tables, snatching choice pieces of delicacies for themselves. Then, they would down the food so quickly so they could reenter the line as quickly as possible.

Mr. Hoffmannberg had seen enough.

"The **גמרא** says that the **כהנים** eat the sacrifices and the person who sinned is atoned for," he said. "This is the power of eating in a holy manner! Sins have the power to be atoned for. On the other hand, we learn that if one has eaten till bursting and eats more still, it isn't even considered to be eating! Remember that before gorging yourselves on food."

Games



Can you identify these 5 people you may not marry?

1. I am your father's father's wife _____
2. I am your wife's son's sister _____
3. I am your mother's mother's husband _____
4. Your son's son's son's sister _____
5. Your wife's father's wife is her... _____

Review Questions – יבמות דף מ'

1. List 3 relatives of a widow that a **יבם** may not marry after performing **חליצה**.

2. If a brother performs **חליצה**, with whom does he divide his brother's property?

3. After offering a sacrifice, when are a person's sins forgiven?